

WHITMAN SAYS HE DIDN'T SEEK THOMPSON VOTE

Ex-Governor Declares Senator Suggested Changing Traction Bill.

SHONTS ENGAGES FIRM

Interboro Counsel Explains Retention Was Asked by Vanderbilt.

BURKE CREATES A STIR

Tells Investigators Lockport Man Wanted \$15,000 Loan to Make Up Shortage.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, April 15.—Former Gov. Charles S. Whitman and James L. Quackenbush, chief counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, were the principal witnesses to-day before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which is investigating Senator George F. Thompson's story of a \$500,000 slush fund formed to procure the passage of the Carlson-Martin traction bill. Mr. Whitman said the statements made about him by Senator Thompson were not true, and Mr. Quackenbush declared that the slush fund "existed only in the brilliant imagination of the Senator who talked about it."

Mr. Whitman went into great detail about his meeting with Senator Thompson at the St. Regis Hotel, March 29, and said that not only did he not seek the interview, but that during their conversation Senator Thompson asked to be taken into the Whitman law firm, and falling in that asked Mr. Whitman to get him into the law business with John B. Stanchfield.

"During the conversation," said Mr. Whitman, "Senator Thompson remarked that down here, meaning New York city, they open the barrel and buy everybody; but when they come up into the country they expect to buy us cheap."

He Drinks at the Lunch.

Mr. Whitman then told the Senatorial committee about the Senator's request to have him use his influence to get Senator Thompson into the Stanchfield law firm.

"I told him," said Mr. Whitman, "that I would as soon recommend a wife to a man as a law partner."

Mr. Whitman said that Senator Thompson had lunch with him at the St. Regis, but that they had nothing to drink, because the Senator was the leader of the dry element in the State and it would look bad to have drinks.

"Senator Thompson told me," said the former Governor, "that he had determined to come to New York and practice law, as he was tired of the political game. He said they were all crooks in Albany, and made this remark: 'I'm going to come to New York if I have to break in with an axe.'"

Mr. Whitman also said Senator Thompson told him he was "tired of the awful pressure to do things that you don't want to do."

"Senator Thompson asked the Senator if he had ever heard of the famous remark made by Senator Grady that 'only people looking for pressure find it,' and that other remark by Patrick McCarran that he 'had been looking for pressure for years and couldn't find it.'"

Mentions 'Charles the Baptist.'

"Thompson told me," said Mr. Whitman, "that they had bought Hughes; they had given him \$50,000 to come to Albany for the bill, and after we had discussed the possibility of the amount having been enlarged by talk, Senator Thompson remarked, 'They gave Charles the Baptist the money because he could influence Davenport. They are both poor men.'"

The former Governor said that Thompson suggested the traction bill might be amended so "he could save his face" and asked for a copy of it. This copy was procured by Mr. Whitman from his law office, sent to the St. Regis and from there mailed to the Senator at the Republican Club. The envelope in which the bill was sent was produced and identified by Mr. Whitman, who said he addressed it himself.

"During the entire conversation," said Mr. Whitman, "nothing was said about \$500,000 being offered or about the Senator earning \$50,000 a year in New York. He said he had political ambitions and I said I had a few myself. He did say he thought the candidate for Governor should come from up-State, but I don't recall that he said he was a candidate. I never suggested or thought of such a thing."

"Did you tell him he was the only up-State man who was committed?" asked a Senator.

"I did not."

Denies Urging by Shonks.

Mr. Whitman said that Thompson did not say he did not want to be Governor and he denied that he had told the Senator he had been asked by Mr. Shonks to see the Senator about the bill.

"You did not tell him you wanted him to vote for it?" asked a Senator.

"Not unless you can distort my statement that I said I would vote for it if I were a Senator," said Mr. Whitman.

The former Governor insisted it was Senator Thompson who suggested that the traction bill might be amended so that he could vote for it and still "save his face."

"Did you arrange the meeting with Senator Thompson?" asked a Senator.

"That's a hard question to answer,"

B. R. T. STRIKE AGAIN HELD UP; SEEK COURT AID

Union Leaders Will Appeal to Judge Mayer, Who Appointed Receiver.

MEN DEMAND ACTION

Garrison Again Refuses to Deal With Representatives of Amalgamated.

WALKOUT THREAT FAILS

All Likelihood of Workers Quitting Postponed Until To-morrow Night.

Union leaders of the B. R. T. who declared yesterday afternoon after Lindsey M. Garrison, receiver of the road, again refused to treat with them unless they represented all the employees, that a strike was inevitable for 5 o'clock this morning, failed to make good their threat last night. Once more a strike was averted by the suggestion of another appeal to authority.

James M. Vahey, general counsel of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, announced that he had arranged for a conference between the men's committee of sixteen, and Judge William M. Mayer of the Federal Court, who appointed Mr. Garrison as receiver, and all action on the strike was postponed until Thursday night.

This decision came at the close of a somewhat stormy meeting of those members of the union who demanded action at Arcadia Hall last night. The meeting followed a day in which the men's committee of sixteen, appointed the night before, had made fruitless efforts to see Mr. Garrison.

Mr. Garrison was not in Brooklyn when the men came to his office yesterday morning in response to a suggestion from Mayor Hylan of the night before. He sent word that the men should leave word whom they represented and he would consider an appointment with them. Judge Garrison came to his office at 2 in the afternoon and found the men had announced themselves as "representing 88 per cent. of the employees and also Local Union No. 567."

Garrison's Crisp Letter.

This declaration brought from Mr. Garrison a crisp letter in which he reasserted his position that he will not talk with any committee representing only a part of the employees.

"To force me to deal with committees selected only by members of your organization," he wrote, "is the opposite of collective dealing and is autocratic and not according to the democratic principles which distinguish Americanism."

"To the extent that you succeed in crippling part of the service in a strike by the withholding of thousands of the employees, you are causing them to lose their livelihood, and their means of livelihood. To the extent that you unfavorably affect the great majority of the employees who are not concerned with this strike, you do them and their families an incalculable injury."

Then, to guarantee the good faith of his statement that he was willing to talk to him and his representatives, Mr. Garrison said he was willing to talk to the committee of signal men, who represent all of such employees on the road, and to the committee of the B. R. T. men, who represent all of such employees on the city lines.

Local leaders of the Amalgamated were the ones that were responsible for the strike talk after the receipt of this letter. As soon as they had reported to P. J. O'Brien, one of the national vice-presidents, O'Brien took the committee to call on Mayor Hylan and the Mayor asked them to withhold action until they could talk to him and his representatives. Burr this morning. The Mayor insisted that order be maintained.

There was some disorder at last night's meeting. The police threw one protestant member into the street. And there were frequent hoots when Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Vahey urged delay. The vote on the delay was finally unanimous, however. Mr. Vahey said that with Louis Fridger, local counsel for the union, he had made all the arrangements for the interview with Judge Mayer.

Would Not Tie Up All Lines.

A strike will not tie up all the lines of the B. R. T., as even union officials admitted last night. The motormen of the subway and elevated lines belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the four great railroad brotherhoods, not officially affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Labor, to which the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees belongs. These men have taken no action which would authorize them to strike in a body, even out of sympathy.

They have asked the Amalgamated union how many members it has with a view to ascertaining the strength of that body and the possibility of its strike call affecting all or a large number of the other employees. The Amalgamated officials replied that they could guarantee that they had 8,000 members. Officials of the brotherhood are nevertheless known to doubt this figure.

For them it has been stated that while they will not strike in sympathy with the members of the other union, any individuals among the motormen will be justified after reporting for work in refusing to take out a train which he

Doubts If Peace Would Give Home Rule at Once

LONDON, April 15.—It would be a mistake to think that home rule would be put in force in Ireland immediately upon the declaration of peace, according to Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons.

He made the declaration in the House at its session to-day.

COMMUNE RULE AGAIN IN MUNICH

Government Troops, Rushed to Fight Soviet Forces, Are Defeated.

MANY CIVILIANS KILLED

Bank Clerks' Strike Spreads in Germany—Money Scarce in Berlin.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 15.—Government troops which were rushed to Munich to assist in the fighting against the Communists there have been defeated, according to advices from Nuremberg, and the city again is completely in the hands of the Communists. During the fighting reinforcements frequently were rushed to the loyal troops, who turned their artillery on the Communist stronghold in the Central Railway station.

Street fighting in the Bavarian capital increased and many civilians were killed or wounded, says a despatch reaching the Tagblatt.

The Communist paper, the Tagblatt, advises that, consist of parts of the garrison in Munich, Red Guards and unemployed. The garrison has declined to enforce a food blockade against Munich owing to the distress it would cause the city.

Communization of Wives.

The Communist Government in Munich on Saturday issued a big list of orders more radical than its previous decrees. One order provided for the communization of wives, "including widows." Another order displaced all managers and directors of industrial establishments and gave their places to the workmen.

Reports from Munich say there is much talk there of the advisability of moving the Communist Government to Ansbach.

Disturbances in the Duchy of Brunswick. Hoodlums have been avoided in the town of Brunswick, and several persons have been killed or wounded in fighting at Holmstedt. Schoonenberg and Boersum supported the Government troops.

Holmstedt, which since the release of the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of the Interior, was captured to-day by Jaeger troops.

In attempting to capture a crowd of demonstrators at Isenroth, Westphalia, yesterday, the civilian guards threw bombs. Eight persons were injured and taken to hospitals and many windows were smashed.

The strike of the bank clerks in Berlin spread yesterday to Chemnitz and Mannheim. All the big banking institutions in those cities reported closed. Negotiations to settle the strike have failed because the bankers decline to meet the demands of the employees. The bankers have sent a delegation to Weimar to discuss the situation with the German Cabinet.

Meanwhile money is becoming scarce in Berlin.

Strike at Danzig Ends.

The strike at Danzig came to an end yesterday and work was resumed in all industries. Railroad traffic in that district again is normal.

At the closing sitting yesterday of the Soviet Congress in Berlin a proposal to send a committee of investigation to Russia was referred to the Central Council, and a motion condemning Germany's foreign policy was adopted. The Council then proceeded to the election of a Central Council.

A motion declaring the Central Council the highest authority of all the Workers' and Peasants' Councils and fixing the number of members of the body at twenty-eight was adopted almost unanimously.

Congress adjourned after a futile effort on the part of the Majorities to induce the Independents to accept ten seats in the new Central Council. A motion by the Independents in favor of equal representation of the two parties on the Council was rejected.

Haase's party, on a strict party strength basis, was only entitled to five seats, but the Independents stubbornly refused to compromise. Hence the Congress elected a Council of only twenty-one, leaving seven seats open for the Independents. The Council consists of sixteen of the Majority Socialists and five of the Independents.

It is still possible that the Independents will accept the seven proffered seats.

GERMANS' RED FRENZY SHOWS SIGN OF ENDING

Noske Slowly Getting Control and Strengthening Authority.

NOW CHIEF FIGURE

Enabled by Private Subscriptions to Pay and Feed Troops Well.

DICTATOR FOR MUNICH

Soviet Advocates Lack Real Leaders and Excesses Cause Reaction.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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BERLIN, April 14 (delayed).—The German delirium begins to show some signs of subsiding. The Munich events and the brutal murder of the Saxon Minister of War seem to be the crest, for the present at least, of the Red anarchistic wave. Both brought on reactions and the political cabaret at Munich seems to be nearing its end.

Dr. Lapp, who it is alleged passed three and a half years in an institution for the insane at Montebello, Italy, was placed yesterday in an insane asylum in Munich; Dr. Levene, who, Prof. Cossman announced, has been under treatment for a disease of the brain, and other Red leaders have been arrested by the Munich garrison, which abandoned the Soviet and gave its adherence to the Hoffmann Government.

"Histrionic Porcupine" Seized.

Another Red actor in the "carnavalistic extravaganza," as the Bolshevik activities were described by Gustave Noske, the German Minister of Defence, has been taken into custody. He is Erich Muehsam, known as "the histrionic porcupine," who poked much fun at the revolution in a recently republished poem, "The Revolution."

The Hoffmann, or legitimate Government of Bavaria sent Max Vogel to-day from Bamberg to Munich as a virtual dictator, clothed with discretionary power of wide scope. Vogel formerly was a wood carver and some time official in the Economic Department of the Government. His purpose and hope is to become in Munich what Noske is in Berlin.

The internal situation in Germany shows signs of betterment. Minister Noske has made good his assurances that no Soviet rule would be declared in Berlin during the Soviet congress. The Eber-Scheideemann Government is due largely to Noske, who is slowly but progressively consolidating his authority, carefully picking up and making tant one after another the reins of power and bringing the people back into really sane thinking and orderly acting.

Realizing the pathological condition and fractious nature of the people, he is combining judgment with firmness and is careful not to draw them too sharply, lest he should make them balky again. He is to-day attaining rapidly the reputation of being the greatest man in Germany through his manner of handling the situation.

Excesses Discredit Soviets.

The brutal excesses of the anarchist Reds on the one hand and the type of character of the quarrelsome bourgeoisie leaders on the other hand have done much for the moment to discredit the Soviet movement and have contributed greatly to Noske's success.

The crisis in the efforts to increase class consciousness and fan class hatred continues, but the Red movement is lacking in real leadership, and the Radical counter revolution in Germany so far has been a cheap imitation of the Russian Bolsheviks. Hardly an original thought or idea or principle has been developed and no real leader has been produced. The movement is directed wholly from Moscow.

For these reasons the classes are

GERMANY TO ASK ENTENTE TO PAY; BLOCKADE LOSSES WILL BE BASIS; WILSON WILL STAY TO SIGN TREATY

**FINAL PEACE
WORK RUSHED**

President Likely to Bring Back All Pacts Signed Early in June.

CONFEREES GUARD TERMS

Tenton Mission of 200 to Reach Paris April 25; League Action Assured.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, April 15.—President Wilson will remain in Paris until the peace treaty has been signed by the Germans. Definite information to this effect, which was forthcoming to-day, puts at rest many reports that the President had made all his plans to leave a few days after the treaty was presented to the Germans, leaving Col. E. M. House in the Council of Four to conduct the negotiations. The President's decision will mean, apparently, that at the very earliest he cannot arrive in the United States before June 1.

The President is hopeful that the other treaties can be arranged speedily, since negotiations with the representatives of Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria are not likely to consume as much time as those with the Germans. He believes that he may yet be able to return to America with the entire series of treaties all signed and ready to lay formally before the Senate at once.

With the treaty date fixed, the Council of Four to-day discussed Holland and Schleswig. Meanwhile Col. House, President Wilson and others are conferring still on the procedure of the meeting with the Germans, which will take place in the Trianon.

GERMANS INVITED TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Details on Procedure Now Being Worked Out.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 15.—Now that the Germans have been called to Versailles on April 23 the indications are that the proceedings may move with such despatch that President Wilson can remain for the signing of the treaty, and thus be able to take back the completed document.

This was the view of the President's intimates to-day when their attention was called to the reports in French papers that his departure had been fixed for April 25. It was declared that no such intention had been formed, and that the progress on the main questions now gave promise that the President not only would attend the opening of the congress at Versailles, but would remain long enough to see its work carried through, though prolonged delay by the enemy delegates would of course prevent such action.

German Delegates Awaited.

Precise details of what is to be done on the arrival of the German delegates is being worked out. Preliminary to their arrival a plenary session of the Peace Conference is to be held at the Foreign Office for determination of the final course to be pursued by the Allies before entering into relations with the German plenipotentiaries.

Whether the treaty and covenant will both be presented has not yet been decided, but it is probable that the portion of the document will not be made public until after its delivery to the Germans.

The procedure with the enemy plenipotentiaries is also receiving attention. One plan under consideration is for the Council of Four to hold the first meeting with the Germans and deliver the document. This would not be a public session, and its main purpose would be to arrange effective disposal of the business without prolonged discussion.

An alternative plan is for the entire membership of the Peace Conference to meet to receive the German plenipotentiaries, at which the treaty would be delivered. President Wilson, Col. House, the members of the council and officers of the protocol are working out these details.

Specific Details Lacking.

Premier Clemenceau on Sunday and President Wilson last night gave out statements showing the progress realized and voicing their first official assurance that the end was in sight. It is noted that the Clemenceau and Wilson statements were very general, lacking specific details.

And there is every reason to believe that the statement which the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is expected to give to-morrow will be of the same general character. Premier Lloyd George also has made it known to those close to him that he will resist heaving concerning specific details of the negotiations, being satisfied that the plenipotentiary conference will not be withheld at the moment the Germans are about to arrive for the consummation of the peace settlement.

No reply had been received to-night to the formal invitation to the Germans

Peace Conference Now Engaged in Fixing Reparation Debts of Germany's Allies

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 15.—Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are not particularly promising debtors, but the reparations commission, with the problem of German compensation for damages out of the way, is taking up the question of the financial responsibility of these States, or the remnants thereof, along the same lines as in the case of Germany.

Germany's former allies will be required to accept the principle that they are responsible for damages to civilian life and property under the same categories as applied to Germany, and a sub-committee has been studying the extent to which they can be made to satisfy debts.

The results of the work of the commission thus far are understood to have been largely negative as the assets of the debtor States have vanished to a great extent and rich parts of their domains are now included within the bounds of allied liberated States. Something, however, may be realized from the wreckage for compensating Italy, Rumania and Serbia.

TESCHEN TO BE A FREE STATE

Country Will Be Independent of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

MINE BENEFITS ARE OPEN

League of Nations Probably Will Protect Integrity of Territory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, April 15.—The fate of Teschen, on the eastern border of the country of the Czechoslovaks, was decided finally to-day. It was determined to reconstitute an independent state of Teschen, which always has had an ethnographical and national entity and to withdraw it from political control by either Poland or Czechoslovakia.

This adjustment of the difficulties which revealed themselves in the debates regarding the future status of Teschen coal fields has given birth to an unique arrangement whereby neither Poland nor Czechoslovakia will be deprived of the benefits of the mines, yet neither will govern the territory.

Indications are that the status of Teschen will be absolute independence under the protection of the League of Nations.

SPEEDY RELIEF FOR GERMANS PLANNED

Allies Agree to Sell Them Raw Materials.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 15.—A plan for offering surplus stocks of raw materials in the possession of the Allied Governments for sale to the German Government during the period prior to the signing of the peace treaty has been approved by the Supreme Economic Council. The official statement on the work of the council says:

"The Supreme Economic Council held its fifth meeting at the Ministry of Commerce on Monday, April 14, at 10 A. M., under the chairmanship of Mr. Clemenceau, Premier of France."

"It was decided, in view of the large number of questions coming before the council which particularly affect Belgium, France and Italy, that a representative who shall have the right to attend the meetings of the council and its sections."

"The disposal of surplus stocks of raw material in possession of the Allied Governments for sale to the German Government during the period prior to the signing of the peace treaty has been approved by the Supreme Economic Council. The official statement on the work of the council says:

"The council again considered the serious difficulties in the Italian coal situation, and a committee was appointed to devise definite measures for the immediate increase of the insufficient supply."

FRENCH SAFETY PLEDGE SECRET

Terms of Promise Made to Clemenceau Said to Involve Rhine.

TREATIES LIMIT WILSON

Lloyd George Empowered to Enter Into Understandings With Allies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, April 15.—No more light has been thrown officially on the interesting question of President Wilson's and Premier Lloyd George's assurances yesterday to Premier Clemenceau regarding future aid to France. The American delegates are silent. From British sources it is suggested that Premier Lloyd George promised Premier Clemenceau that Great Britain would send troops instantly if France should be threatened, while the President gave assurances that an American army would be forthcoming as quickly as possible.

In French circles it is insisted that the Rhine at least a year, but information from British and American sources is contrary to this. While Premier Lloyd George is fully empowered to make understandings of this kind, it does not appear how the President could do so, unless it is in a treaty.

That the assurances that were given will be published soon appears to be certain in view of President Wilson's point against secret understandings.

The explanation, it is confidently expected, will come from Premier Clemenceau in a statement to the French people.

In quarters where it is said that definite information is at hand, it is asserted that the assurances of President Wilson do not include the indefinite occupation of the banks of the Rhine by American troops. These soldiers, however, according to this information, will remain sufficiently long after the peace treaty is signed by Germany to see that its terms are being carried out.

These same quarters also insist that the assurances of President Wilson are simply a promise that the American navy, in the event of war, will support France.

LIMERICK CUT OFF AS STRIKE BEGINS

Troops Barricade All Roads Entering City.

By the Associated Press.

LIMERICK, Ireland, April 15.—All factories and stores here were closed to-day except provision and bread shops. During the night the military forces, which are enforcing martial law in this region erected barriers across all the roads entering the city and no persons except those with military permits are allowed to pass. All bridges over the river Shannon and other strategic points are being garrisoned heavily by the soldiers, while pickets are on the alert throughout the district.

The strike notices given by the railroad men expire at midnight to-night. Efforts are being made to bring out the employees on all the Irish railroads. The length of the Limerick strike, it is believed, depends on the success of this movement. No disorders have been reported.

Workmen in Cork were idle to-day as the result of a proclamation of a strike by the trade unionists as a protest against martial law. Electric and gas supplies of Cork have been cut off and traffic is at a standstill. A workers' committee is issuing heavily for the sale of provisions at reasonable prices.

GYPSY SMITH COMING TO U. S.

Noted Evangelist to Hold Big Revival Here.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Gypsy Smith, the picturesque evangelist, who is well known in the United States, sailed to-day from Liverpool for New York by way of St. Johns. He is to conduct a four months evangelistic tour commencing in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Broadway, New York.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 11 Broadway.—Ad.

Berlin Diplomats Hope to Cause Dissension With Counter Claim.

SCHEMERS ARE BUSY

Still Cling to Idea They Can Win at Peace Table What They Lost in Field.

PEACE LATE NEXT MONTH

Experts at Paris Do Not Believe Treaty Can Be Signed as Soon as Predicted.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, April 15.—With the date now fixed for giving the treaty to the Germans, a great step toward final peace has been taken, but it cannot be said that conservative opinion here is inclined to see the actual treaty signed with Germany before the end of May. Statements from French sources that the Allies would compel the Germans to sign by May 11, the anniversary of the treaty of Frankfurt, are not supported in American circles.

Everybody realizes here, including President Wilson, that the Germans are planning a great diplomatic battle, directed by men trained in the old school, although bearing the banner of German liberalism. For weeks the Germans, according to advices received here, have employed their general staff of diplomats on a plan of campaign. For example, they are going to counter move by actually bringing in a bill for damages against the Allies. American agents in Germany have reported that they have even seen these lists, which include claims due to the alleged illegal blockade.

Hope to Cause Discord.

This barely illustrates the measures the Germans intend to resort to with the idea of creating dissension, counting on the unwillingness of the Allies, as they see it, to continue the war.

The German campaign will centre largely on the fourteen points, which may come in for an interesting discussion. While the Council of Four has yet to announce the plan of procedure, the best information is that all are fairly well agreed that the Big Four shall meet the Germans and a full conference will be called only for the signing.

This means that unless the plans are changed suddenly the President personally will take a hand in the initial discussions with the Germans, and thus he will be in a position to reply to their contention that while the armistice and notes pledged the Allies to adhere to the fourteen points they have not been carried out in the treaty. Self-determination, of course, will be the principal point which they will allege has been discarded.

Even in allied circles some question has been raised as to how the President intends to defend the Saar Valley decision unless it is his plan to refer to the plebiscite in fifteen years as carrying out his principle. The Saar decision seems to have subjected the self-determination point to its greatest strain.

Premier Clemenceau, it is understood, has been selected as the chief spokesman for the Council of Four when they meet the Germans.

Germans Have Three Courses.

The Germans realize that they have three possible courses of action if the Allies refuse to make the concessions which Germany is likely to demand. They are as follows:

First—They can withdraw and tell the Allies to occupy Germany. This undoubtedly would create an embarrassing situation.

Second—They believe they can foment a further spread of Bolshevikism while the negotiations are in progress, with the idea of presenting the alternative of a Bolshevik Germany to deal with.

Third—Instead of a Bolshevik revolution they could attempt a coup d'etat by the Kaiser's party as a threat to continue the war.

The French newspapers and their correspondents insist that these plans for resistance are under discussion in Germany. The *Matin* yesterday contained a long article on Germany's secret military preparations to back up the German delegation at Versailles. It is asserted, are being stored in the forests of eastern Germany.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg still is the idol of the populace, and with his old staff, it is said, he is ready. All this is discounted in French and American military circles, where it is believed that German business and in-